dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate. Alternatively, reaction products or prepolymers derived from the above may be utilised. For the purposes of the present invention, the preferred polyisocyanates are derivatives of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate. The polyisocyanate compounds have a preferred isocyanate content of between 5 and 50%, with 20-25% being particularly preferred.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 2, line 30 and ends on page 3, line 6 with the following:

The aromatic polyamine employed can be any organic compound containing at least two primary or secondary amine groups, wherein said amine groups are substituted directly to an aromatic moiety. Suitable aromatic polyamines include diethyl toluenediamine; dimethylthio toluenediamine; 4,4'-methylenebis (2-isopropyl-6-methylaniline); 4,4'-methylenebis (2,6-diisopropylaniline); 4,4'-~~methylenbis~~ methylenebis (2,6-dimethylaniline); 4,4'-~~methylenbis~~ methylenebis (2,6-diethylaniline); 4,4'-methylenebis (2-ethyl-6-methylaniline); 4,4'-methylenebis (3-chloro-2,6-diethylaniline). For the purposes of the present invention, diethyl toluenediamine is particularly preferred.

In the Claims,

Please amend the claims as follows:

23. (Amended Once) A method of forming a coating on the internal surface of a drinking water pipeline, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a first part comprising one or more aliphatic polyisocyanate,

(b) providing a second part comprising one or more aromatic polyamines and one or more oligomeric polyamines blended together,

(c) mixing together the first part and second part to form a mixture,

(d) applying the mixture as a coating to the internal surface of a drinking water pipeline; and

(e) allowing the coating to cure by reaction of the one or more aromatic polyamines and the one or more oligomeric polyamines with the one or more polyisocyanate, the coating suitable for contact with drinking water.

24. (Amended Once) The method according to claim 23 wherein the polyisocyanate is selected from the group ~~comprising~~ consisting of hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate; 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate; isophorone diisocyanate; and 4,4'-~~dicychohexylemethane~~ dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate.

25. (Amended Once) The method according to claim 23 wherein the aromatic polyamine is selected from the group ~~comprising~~ consisting of diethyl toluenediamine; dimethylthio toluenediamine; 4,4'-methylenebis (2-isopropyl-6-methylaniline); 4, 4'~~41~~-methylenebis (2,6-diisopropylaniline); 4, 4'~~41-methylenbis~~ methylenebis (2,6-dimethylaniline); 4, 4'~~41-methylenbis~~ methylenebis (2,6-diethylaniline); 4,41-methylenebis (2-ethyl-6-methylaniline); and 4, 4'~~41~~-methylenebis (3-chloro-2,6-diethylaniline).

26. (Previously Added) The method according to claim 23 wherein the oligomeric polyamine contains at least two primary or secondary amine groups, the amine groups being either aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic in nature.

27. (Amended Once) The method according to claim 26 wherein the oligomeric polyamine is selected from the group ~~comprising~~ consisting of poly (oxypropylene) diamines, poly (oxypropylene) triamines, and poly (oxytetramethylene)-di-p-aminobenzoates.

28. (Previously Added) The method according to claim 27 wherein the oligomeric polyamines has a molecular weight in the range 400-6000.

29. (Previously Added) The method according to claim 28 wherein the oligomeric polyamines has a molecular weight in the range 500-3000.